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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. B. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Editorial, Literary and Financial Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871. NO. 302.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Russo-Prussian Treaty.

Cholera in Russia Not Abating.

Chinese Labor in England Recommended.

Reorganization of the Turkish Cabinet.

New English Ship-Building Enterprise.

Deaths from Cholera on an American Ship

The Russo-Prussian Treaty—Russia Fooled.

LONDON, September 11.—The following are the principal conditions of the treaty made between Russia and Prussia at Versailles, early this year. Should war involve Austria, by intervention or otherwise, Russia was to act with Germany, and furnish a specified amount of troops and ships. The Powers were to make peace only on the following terms: Austria was to renounce in favor of Germany all Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and the Duchy of Salzburg. Austria was to renounce in favor of Russia, the provinces of Gallicia and Bukowina. When these changes had been accomplished in fact, Russia was to cede to Germany five towns and harbors on the Baltic Sea, a part of Courland. Prussia was to regard the treaty of Paris null, and to pledge herself to armed participation in conquests in the East, with a force equal to Russia, and to subsequent partition of the conquered territory. Russia was fooled, as was France in 1866.

The International Bagbear.

BERLIN, September 12.—At Salzburg the Ministers are now engaged in setting the basis on which the government will enter the International Society. By common consent they all regard it as a great social bagbear.

Cholera in Russia Not Abating—Chinese Labor Talked About in England.

LONDON, September 12.—It is denied that the cholera is abating in Russia. It is stated that there is still an average of one hundred and fifty deaths a day in Kiel.

A meeting in support of the Newcastle strikes is announced to be held on the 25th of September.

The journals of to-day discuss the success of Chinese labor in Australia, and call attention to the recent strikes in Ireland. The newspapers also comment savagely upon the many disasters which have recently befallen the British ships of war.

The victory of the Ward crew in the Saratoga regatta is the general subject of remark. Some of the journals express the opinion that the race was won by the Ward's because of the stake boat arrangements, which have been discarded in England.

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BRUSSELS, September 12.—The machine shops throughout the city have been closed by their proprietors. The strikers are parading the streets. No disturbances have occurred.

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STOCKHOLM, September 12.—The bust has been specially convoked to make provision for the reorganization of the army.

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California wheat 12s 10d; receipts of wheat for the past three days 27,500 bushels; American 12,500 bushels. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 26s. Refined petroleum 19 6-16d.

SHOT AND MANGLED.

A Young Man Accidentally Shot and Killed Near Logansport, Ind.—An Old Man Falls Under a Train at Connersville and is Killed.

☞To Persons in Search of Employment.—Those who are out of employment, and desire to obtain it, should send a postage stamp to the Commercial Printing Company, Pittsburgh, and receive by return mail a list of the names and addresses of those who want help. Many of the best situations in the city are obtained in this way.

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FORT WAYNE, IND., September 12, 1871.

Near Logansport, this morning, a young man named Bruggman, with whom he had been hunting. The latter was shot in the act of discharging the gun, when a premature discharge happened, the load entering Price's abdomen, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. He said he didn't blame Bruggman, but he should have been more cautious. Another companion of their's named Mangman witnessed the affair.

While an aged man attempted to board a train in motion at Connersville, Ind., last night, he slipped, and falling under the train was mangled in a horrible condition. He survived but a short time. He was a man of family.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Mohican Baptist Sunday-School Convention and Institute at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 12, 1871.

The Mohican Baptist Sunday-School Convention and Institute met here to-day. H. Colby, Esq., of this city, was re-elected president; Rev. H. Eddy, of Loudonville, secretary, and W. S. Hickox, Esq., treasurer. The institute proceedings were under the directorship of Charles Rhodes, State Sunday-School Superintendent. The lectures of the conductor, took "The Successful Sunday School," "The Teacher's Preparation and Work," and "The Duties of Superintendents," were well received. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. E. Hunter and Rev. J. W. Osborn, on "Pastors' Work in the School;" by W. S. Hickox, Esq., on "Duties of Officers in the School;" and others. A very interesting exercise upon the defects of schools and their remedies was led by Rhodes, and a very large list of questions answered. The exercises will be continued until 9 A. M. to-morrow, when the Mohican Association will meet. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. J. E. Cheshire.

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The Morrow county member of the Republican Judicial District Committee failed to attend the Conference called for to-day to nominate a judge, and the Republicans are laboring under in regard to a candidate for Judge have not yet found a remedy.

MAINE ELECTION.

Perham's Majority 11,000—Republican Gain 3,000.

AUGUSTA, September 13.—Indications, derived from a careful footing up of the returns received up till noon to-day, are that Governor Perham's majority will be nearly 11,000. The exact official majority of Governor Perham last year was 8,226. The net Republican gain is, therefore, nearly 3,000 over last year.

LEWISTON, Me., September 13.—Androscoggin county completed gives 1,406 Republican majority, against a little over 400 last year. The two Republican Senatorial districts in the Legislature are all elected. The Republicans here erect a statute in honor of their victory.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from Puerto Principe to the 9th inst. say that Lieutenant Colonel Lopez Recio Borrero, with seventy-five other insurgents, delivered themselves to the Spanish authorities.

At a dance at a French village in St. Clair county, Illinois, Saturday night, a young lady showed more favor to a man named Groudon than his jealous rivals could stand, and several of them set upon and killed Groudon.

At the cross roads, six miles from Belleville, Ill., a tew days ago, a man whose name is unknown, murdered his wife.

It is proposed to present the Ward brothers with a testimonial in honor of their success at Saratoga.

The Montreal regatta promises to be a great success. For the four-oared race, six miles, prize $2,000, there are three entries, the Restorin, Winship and Burton crews.

A murderer named Baum resisted the federal officers sent to arrest him, at his house near Pavco, Texas, and was shot and killed.

Henry Reilly, a well known citizen of Alton, Ill., fell into the river Monday night and was drowned.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

Quarrel in the Tammany Ring.

Hall Demands Connolly's Resignation.

CONNOLLY WILL NOT RESIGN.

Theft of Vouchers Charged on the Ring.

The Object to Injure the Controller.

Excitement Among the Tammanyites.

Effect of the Muddle on Wall Street.

Decided Fall in City Stocks.

Some More Frauds Unearthed.

The Irish Deserting Tammany.

The City Debt Over $200,000,000.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The theft discovered to have been made in the Controller's office yesterday, was an exciting topic of conversation throughout the city all last evening. There were various opinions in regard to who stole the vouchers, and what they were stolen for. Some think the affair was one of the tricks of the ring for the purpose of forcing the Controller to resign, and this theory seemed to have acquired plausibility, when, very late last night, it was announced that Mayor Hall had addressed to the Controller a communication setting forth that he, as Mayor, was constrained to conclude that the exigency demanded the retirement from the head of the finance department, in order that some other person might be placed there by the Mayor, who will be enabled to investigate the affairs of the Controller's office and restore public confidence. The Mayor adds in his letter that he cannot suspend any head of department pending an investigation, and especially one charged with complicity in the Common Pleas Court, who alone can remove, after conviction in due time and trial, he is compelled to throw himself upon the magnanimity of the Controller in the request made.

In Wall street, during the afternoon, a decline was produced in the securities in which the ringleaders were especially interested. The city stocks also fell off appreciably in the market. A feeling of distrust prevailed on the street all day. Controller Connolly was greatly dispirited, as he had been diligently engaged last week in the preparation of the accounts which the missing vouchers would explain. Many of the Controller's friends claimed that the vouchers had been purloined by the enemy of the Controller's, merely for the purpose of creating the erroneous impression that he was privy to their abstraction, but he asserted that for some time past Hall has been anxious to have the place of Connolly filled by some other person, and that a breach had occurred between the members of the Ring, which placed Hall and Sweeny in coalition as against Tweed and Connolly, and that the attack made upon the latter two gentlemen in certain Democratic newspapers, and the request for their resignation were inspired by the former, who in the same newspaper articles had threatened Connolly with exposure unless he resigned. The article had been prepared by Judge Barnard inquired whether there were any more papers to be read. Bartlett, on behalf of Tweed, said that on examining the papers he found that the order merely empowered him to do certain duties which he was already sedulously performing. It was of no more good than an order that he should say his daily prayers. Such an order implied, if it stood, that Tweed had neglected those duties. The order had been one of those legal monstrosities, a mandamus under the form of an injunction. He was surprised that such a thing should emanate from such a source as Judge Barnard. Tweed was prepared to deny every charge of wrong made against him by any relevant paper in the papers, and would be prepared to do so Wednesday morning.

Judge Barrett. "We do not charge Tweed with any sins of omission." Beach stated that he had not prepared himself to fully answer Judge Barnard's letter, and others. A very interesting exercise upon the defects of schools and their remedies was led by Rhodes, and a very large list of questions answered. The exercises will be continued until 9 A. M. to-morrow, when the Mohican Association will meet. The introductory sermon will be preached by Rev. J. E. Cheshire.

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AMONG THE INDIANS.

Letter from Mr. Brunot's Party.

Different Views of the Savages—The Average Indian More Honest than the White Man—Capabilities of Civilization—No More Vindictive or Cruel than the Whites—Trivial Causes of Indian Wars—Untounded Reports of Outrages Readily Telegraphed—News of Other Kind Suppressed—Indian Women and Their Characteristics—Weddings—Treatment of Children—Evidences of Civilization in the Shape of Houses—Cheap Houses—Medicine Men—Curious Burial Customs—Dr. Jackson No. 2—An Indian Chief—Change of Name—A Chief Sends His Picture to the President.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

VICTORIA, August 24, 1871.

Having spent the last two or three months mostly amongst Indians, with good facilities for judging them, and being deeply interested in the present effort for their advancement, I send you the following hastily drawn sketches of them. My contrasts are, of course, in the main based on the reservation, many of whom are, to say the least, in every sense of the word far ahead of the majority of the settlers who are about them.

THE INDIAN.

There is in the East a very small class of people who look upon the Red Men of the forest as a superior class of beings—all that is noble, and to whom the possession of all the decalogue of virtues is an inherent right; in short, that all are of the "Cooper" kind. In the West there is a large class who judge the Indian by themselves, and think them possessed of all the vices an evil world has ever practiced or thought of, and laugh at the idea of anything good being in them, or the possibility of ever teaching them anything that will benefit themselves or anybody else. A few good men in the West, not knowing much themselves but what they learn in their natural state, form their opinions from this latter class, and knowing of all the crimes done, or reported to have been done, by Indians since the days of Captain Smith, and forgetting the inhumanity and cruelty with which they have always been met, and the incentives to retaliation that have been so frequently the result of civilized aggression, sometimes passes the lips of men, who, to think of as the Christian gentleman, would be a libel upon, who oft-times has many of the virtues and few of the vices of our so-called civilization, with a true understanding of Indians, and, while they do not make nature's noblemen of them, place them far above the mass of miscreants who, ranging from the frames imposed (or tried to be) on vice in settled communities, have always held high carnival on the frontier, and with whom it is a custom to perpetrate crimes Indians would not fancy, and then lay the blame on "the blood-thirsty savage.

"INDIANS CAN'T STAND CIVILIZATION."

This is a favorite way of putting it; and the kind of civilization they have received, poor fellows, they can't stand. A few good white men have gone among them, and their influence has been marked, but many bad white men, for the sake of gain, have gone, carrying with them every vice and some of the virtues of civilization. Such they could not stand—how could they? A white man's vice is more than the taunt of "being like white men." They have been taught by such that "God don't know" or God, no laws nor anything that was good.

"INDIANS ARE BORN TO STEAL."

Another favorite way of putting it is a mistake. Naturally they are honest. Almost all the white men who have gone among them in days gone by, finding it easier to steal than to work, have stolen from them, not only all the Government tried honestly to give them, but all the Indians had themselves. Some Indians have learned it. At one reservation where I was, I saw a man who, as far as civilized and wild ones, come and go at pleasure, the agent told me he had not locked his store-house for months, and another agent said he never locked up anything, and that for years he never knew of a thing to be stolen from him. A gentleman who had an orchard of fruit, a few miles from the agency, told me were coming and going all the time, said he never knew of one being stolen from him. Where I am now, even when they go each season to catch their winter supply of salmon, they leave their houses, their fish in barrels, buried in the earth. A cover is placed upon them and a stone on it, and they are left in the wild woods, and I have never heard of the Indians going away fifty or a hundred miles, and are not for that reason more than usually watched over, except by its rightful owner.

A merchant told me he would rather trust an Indian than a number of the people who lived in his neighborhood, and that some of them had credit with him to the amount of a few hundred dollars, but they always paid their bills; that one season, an unusually hard one, money was very scarce, and he even paid cash to get them to bring home his hay and cattle to pay their bills; they all came, and he paid them, and expressed his surprise at their so doing. A gentleman whom I knew very well, told me that he was trading with a wild tribe of Indians, and on one occasion they were going to move away on a hunting expedition; the custom in such cases is for the agent to call and proceed him anything. He replied that all had paid up before they left, and he owed them no balance on the skins. The chief said he would order them whipped and they would pay him on his return, as they did not wish him to do so, as that would not benefit him, and they might pay when they come back again. Would you trust a white man for the same? Not to be dishonest, and they cheat you, it is not my fault."

INDIANS ARE VINDICTIVE AND CRUEL.

In warfare they are, but they are not needlessly, and have perpetrated many heart-rending acts of cruelty; yet their mode of warfare recognizes such excesses; and are they to adopt our system, when they possess, as a last resource in which to defend their homes? Frontiersmen, in fighting with Indians, are guilty of just the same cruelty; they murder (and scalp too) helpless women and children, and, indeed, the aggressive warfare of civilization, that suited in nothing more important, as the men always say, than in the fact that the Indians do not take the barbarity of butcheries, ninety-eight were killed, ninety of whom were women and children, and probably the other two were men, and when I asked the man who did the *heroic* deed would say "they were only Indians," and that was the end of it. Indeed, the same proportion were women and children, and one of the soldiers boasted of having dashed an infant's brains out, and before, in describing the capture, the scalps of women. So of the Pegan massacre; but it is familiar to all.

INDIAN WARS.

The country in which we have been spending the last few months is now and has been during the war of 1850 to 1857. Many of the towns we were in were temporarily deserted by the settlers who have been greeting us so kindly, were then many of them wielding the tomahawk.

The war in Southern Oregon was brought about from a very trivial cause. A cow died, its owner gave it to the Indians. The Indians had been driven by their agent, were going for berries. Some white men seeing the Indians feasting on the cow, started a report that they were stealing and killing cattle. As soon as the agent heard of it, fearing trouble, he called the Indians in, and they were killed by the free volun, and leaving the women and children to follow. The Indians, knowing nothing of the commotion, and during the night a company of soldiers, without any provocation, fell upon them and killed twenty-seven, which is the only part that can be counted on to pay the debt. Of this enormous burden more than $100,000,000, or over four-fifths, had been added since January 1st, 1869, under the administration of the ring.

A meeting of Irish workingmen last night loudly applauded an address in denunciation of the Tammany leaders. O'Donovan Rossa, in a short address, regretted that Irishmen were led by Tammany Hall. The members of the ring were referred to in offer language. Mayor Hall was spoken of as a Know-Nothing and jiggler.

allowed, and the ceremony is, the same as with us, always being publicly performed in church, and a marriage certificate being given.

INDIAN BABIES.

It used to be the custom, as soon as a child was born, to tie it on a board, and there it stayed, as some one has said, until it could ride a horse, (and indeed they begin to ride alone at three and four years of age); but amongst the more civilized ones the custom is obsolete. Among the Flatheads, in one tribe we visited, many of the women were such, covering all above the eyes in front, and above the center of the head behind. It was kept so for months, pressing upon the brain until the eyes of the child started almost out of its head, and the skull was pressed perfectly flat, sometimes not the semblance of an arch being left to it. But now they are dressed with all the taste the mother has; and at one Indian house we saw a neat child's buggy; and at another we found a young Indian grandmother sitting in an arbor on a cane-seat sewing-chair, fondling an infant with all the pride a city grandmother could show. Beside her a young girl sat, studying Coulton's Statistics of the United States, and on the table was an atlas, and on the ground, in the arbor, a globe; and under their feet were reed mats.

INDIAN HOUSES.

Indians for ages have lived in tents, the more degraded living in holes in the ground. But at one reservation we visited there were some one hundred and sixty comfortable houses, and at another SIXTY, built mainly by the Indians themselves. Many of them had three rooms, and any of them were as neat and comfortable as those of the frontier settler's house, and many of them were more extensive, neater and more comfortable than nine-tenths of the white people's houses outside of the settlement. In most of them was a cooking stove, tables, bedsteads, chairs and the usual plain furniture, and in some of them were books and pictures, and some subscribe (and pay for) a weekly paper. What better evidence of civilization could one ask?

INDIAN HORSES.

However poor, away from the coast, an Indian must have a horse. Most of them own bands of them, some as many as a hundred head, and some over a thousand head each. At one reservation there was 15,000 horses, over fifty for every Indian man, woman and child. They are called cayuses, and are the agent's cattle-valuable for the variety of spots and streaks and fancy colors on them. A white canvas cover is fitted out to a band of one hundred. To one from the east the value of horses seems very cheap. I was told I could get one for over $40; most of them at about $20, and many are sold at a much less price. Only a few weeks ago an Indian horse-race was run in Portland, Oregon, with a purse of $10,000; and a friend of mine bought a beautiful Indian pony for $100, which within a few days he was offered $160, and he says he would not sell it for $200. A superb black and white horse, as pretty as a picture, in Pittsburgh at the time of which was offered for $100. I saw a very pretty horse owned by a little girl of four years, and a boy of seven rode a fine horse about with a saddle and bridle of his own. The race-course, a natural one, is five miles and 120 yards, this being the distance they can run in four hours, and the tribe offer to back him for $5,000 for that distance.

MEDICINE MEN.

This position has always been one of high honor, but of equal danger. Among the wild Indians each chief has his own medicine man, who is always with him. Among the civilized, I am informed, anything they ask is given them. To the Indians their cares are always supernatural, and they can kill or cure at pleasure. A man is sawed in two by one of his friends ask who is killing him. The reply is usually some medicine man, and the first chance the latter gets he kills the one who has killed his friend. They kill him. Two such cases have occurred within a few weeks. One was the case of a medicine man at Reservation the great medicine man of the Cayuses died. He lived a very long time. Every Indian who prevailed from North Carolina to New York. Smoke and have continued from the Ohio valley to Iowa. Lowly weather with little or no rain has prevailed from North Carolina to New York. Smoke has moved westward, but the atmospheric pressure is quite uniformly distributed north of the Gulf States. Rain and cloud have been reported from the Ohio valley to Iowa. Lowly weather with rain has prevailed from Northern Canada to New York. Smoke and haze continue from the Ohio valley to Iowa. Clear and partially cloudy weather is reported from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario. The temperature has very generally risen. Light and variable winds are reported from the Gulf States. Brisk winds have been reported from Texas, with indications of a storm in the neighborhood of that coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue low and falling south of the Missouri, with easterly winds and cloudy weather eastward to the Atlantic. The pressure will probably fall slightly in the Middle and Southern portions of the lakes, with light winds, cloudy and pleasant weather with light winds. No decided change in temperature is apprehended for those regions on Wednesday.

POLITICAL.

Maryland Republican Convention.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers, met here to-day. All the counties except Talbot were represented. Long delegations from Baltimore city and Baltimore county were present. Judge Weisel was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. Hall and Phelps as Secretaries. There was a fair attendance of members, but not as many as there should have been.

REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

The first business in order was the reception of the reports of the various sub-committees.

Mr. Long, Chairman of the Vigilance Committee, reported the appointment of the various district committees, as already published, and requested members to add the names of those in their respective districts as were known to be active and efficient workers.

Col. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, was not present.

Dr. Gilmore, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported that the tickets had been prepared for the printer, and would be ready for distribution in good time.

C. D. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, reported that the committee had been in correspondence with a number of distinguished speakers, among whom were Messrs. Boutwell, Delano, Blaine, Kilpatrick, and others. He had learned through Major Ernett, Chairman of the State Committee, that Gen. Judson Kilpatrick had consented to address a mass meeting of Republicans in this city on the evening of Thursday, the 21st instant. Mr. Fetterman announced that this meeting would probably be held in the City Hall, and an effort would be made to have the General with a large audience.

Mr. Case, chairman of the Committee of Documents, made a report, showing that the affairs of the committee were being put in good shape. On motion, Mr. Case was authorized to personally superintend the distribution of tickets, and employ such persons as he should think best to assist him as the committee of Col. Alex. Hilands was suggested as a most suitable assistant, and Mr. Case stated that a better person could not have been named. The selection of other assistants was left with Mr. Case, to report at the next meeting.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. Christy, Chairman of the Committee on Naturalization, reported that a circular had been issued, calling upon the Republicans of the county to attend at once to the naturalization of such aliens, friendly to the Republican cause, as were entitled to citizenship. It is expected that the Vigilance Committees of the different election districts will take the necessary steps to insure in their respective districts, the naturalization of all parties friendly to the Union Republican cause, and the Union Republican voters throughout the county are also invited to aid the Vigilance Committees in their work, by reporting names, &c., of any person friendly to the Union Republican cause, and the Union Republican voters throughout the county are also invited to aid the Vigilance Committees in their work, by reporting names, &c., of any person friendly to the naturalization of all parties friendly to the Union Republican cause, and the Union Republican voters throughout the county are also invited to aid the Vigilance Committees in their work, by reporting names, &c., of any person friendly to the naturalization of all parties friendly to the Union Republican cause, and the Union Republican voters throughout the county are also invited to aid the Vigilance Committees in their work, by reporting names, &c., of any person friendly to the

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement in North Carolina.

Military Capturing the Ku-Klux.

Customs Duties at Western Ports.

Removal of the Department of Justice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12, 1871.

Numerous Arrests in North Carolina.

A military officer who has just arrived here from a southern trip, says there is great excitement in North Carolina along the Central Railroad, owing to frequent arrests lately made there of Ku-Klux under recent orders from Washington. The military authorities in the interior of the State had been arresting all persons charged with committing outrages on their neighbors by this organization. On the train on which he took passage at Charlotte, there were some twenty prisoners in charge of soldiers, being conveyed to Raleigh for imprisonment and trial, and about six passenger cars crowded with witnesses who had been subpœnaed from all parts of the State in these cases.

Duties on Imports.

The following is the Treasury statement of duties on imports collected at the ports named for the last fiscal year: Chicago, $828,052; St. Louis, $2,120,543; Cincinnati, $466,905; Detroit, $213,609; Louisville, $127,992; Memphis, $110,456; Milwaukee, $180,671.

Removal of the Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice, including the Attorney General and Solicitor General's offices, will be removed next month to the Freedmen's Bank building, opposite the Treasury. The whole building above the first floor has been rented by the government for eighteen thousand dollars a year. The signal corps will occupy the attic story for weather reports.

WASHINGTON, September 12, 1871.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE PROHIBITED.

The United States Consul at Liverpool writes to the State Department that, in consequence of the prevalence of the cattle foot and mouth disease in England, he has suspended the granting of certificates to ship cattle to the United States.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer remains as on Monday afternoon, highest from North Carolina to Maine, and also over Lake Michigan, with a light depression from Lake Ontario to Missouri. The low barometer on the Gulf States. Rain and cloud have been reported from the Ohio valley to Iowa. Smoke and haze continue from the Ohio valley to Iowa. Cloudy weather with little or no rain has prevailed from North Carolina to New York. Smoke and haze continue from the Ohio valley to Iowa. Clear and partially cloudy weather is reported from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario. The temperature has very generally risen. Light and variable winds are reported from the Gulf States. Brisk winds have been reported from Texas, with indications of a storm in the neighborhood of that coast.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
DAVID M. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLESPIAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McCUNNIGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KIGGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLEGHORN, Patton.

POOR DIRECTORS,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.

TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

AND now the Democratic leaders go about crying, what shall we do to be saved? The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that were they to nominate for President some such man as CHASE, ADAMS, BROWN, DOOLITTLE or Justice DAVIS, they might have a chance—either this or disband. Our opinion is that it will matter little what they do, for the simple fact is, the country is not prepared to trust the party with management of the Government.

We understand that a call is being circulated by the friends of ex-Mayor BLACKMORE, asking him to run as a "citizens' candidate" for Mayor. To this we have no objection, but there are reasons in plenty why Republicans should have nothing whatever to do with this call. It is gotten up in the interest of the Democrats exclusively, and the purpose is too apparent to mislead any well informed Republican. Mr. BLACKMORE was Mayor during the last Presidential campaign, and Republicans have a very vivid recollection of the manner in which he permitted riotous assaults to be made upon their processions, and declared his inability to protect them. There was nothing in his administration to show his fitness for the position, but his acts toward Republicans proved him an uncompromising partisan. Certainly no Republican will aid him in his efforts to secure to the Democracy the power and patronage of the chief magistracy of this city for the next three years.

ACCORDING to the returns of the last census there are 65,294 colored persons residing in the State of Pensylvania, which gives a voting population of about 11,000. However sympathetic in some sections may be the white citizens of the State, no colored voter should be absent from the polls. We would not for a moment pander to the prejudice of caste, class or race; but it cannot be disguised that the grand campaign of next year, of which the ensuing State election is Pennsylvania's preliminary skirmish, will be fought upon the question whether the issues of the war shall stand. With the death of the author of the New Departure the vitality and sincerity of the movement went out also. All over the country evidences of the ebb tide are seen. We said, months ago, that no party could rise above the average sentiment of its members, and that this sentiment was not up to the level of the amendments. Every day has added to the proof that this verdict was true. The leaders of that party have not been able to lift the rank and file to their standards, but the rank and file have been powerful enough to drag them down to theirs. Should Democracy triumph next year, the reopening of the Reconstruction measures is inevitable. Should it be defeated, the present status of the negro will be firmly and finally secured. The colored people of the country confront now, perhaps, the gravest crisis in their history. What story shall these eleven thousand votes tell?

AT the beginning of the present month the arithmetic man of the *World*—probably by way of preparing himself for figuring out immense Democratic successes in California and Maine, bent his massive mind to a consideration of Federal finances, and at the very outset discovered a mare's nest of the most huge proportions, in the shape of a heavy discrepancy in the debt statements of Secretary BOUTWELL and Treasurer SPINNER on the 1st of July 1870; the total debt, according to the Secretary, being $2,447,472,-189 29, and according to the Treasurer about a hundred millions less. "Aha!" cried the *World's* ALEXANDER of statistics, rubbing his hands in glee, "now we have them. A hundred millions, fourteen months ago. Let them mention Tammany after this, if they dare." Then, in a fine statistical frenzy he seized the gray goose quill with which he had wrought so many previous arithmetical wonders, and scribbled for dear life, or like WALT WHITMAN when his fits of barbaric yawping are strongest upon him. How he wrote! With what unction did the Democratic press throughout the country repeat his words, and what a chuckle of gladness went up from Democratic throats that LUCIFER, Son of the Morning, had fallen and become like unto themselves! Isn't it sad that there was really no discrepancy, no theft, no Tammanyism, no Democracy, but that Mr. BOUTWELL simply failed to deduct from his showing the amount of cash in the Treasury, and that Mr. SPINNER did not? Ah! if only one or the other had been a thief—or a Tammanyite!

HERE are a couple of pictures for the voters of Pennsylvania to set over in contrast with each other. The Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, a Democratic member of Congress from New York city, who was recently read out of the party by HALL, CONNOLLY and Company for participating in the citizen's reform meeting, says in the New York *Citizen*, of which he is the editor:—

"We hear rumors which come to us in such a shape we cannot disbelieve them, that municipal matters are much worse even than we have supposed, that the half has not been told, and that our city debt, instead of only $25,000,000, as we stated, is not less than $100,000,000."

While the debt of New York City is thus being piled up mountain high, and people groan under the intolerable taxation imposed upon them by its men who stand at the head of the Democratic party, the reduction of the debt of Republican Pennsylvania, on the other hand, goes steadily on; the amount of bonds redeemed last month being $114,-762; leaving $240,349 in the Treasury applicable to overdue bonds, relief rates and interest certificates. Let the people of Pennsylvania remember that this is the legitimate result of Republican management, and contrast it with the ever-increasing burdens under which the people of New York stagger. If they desire this reduction of indebtedness to continue, they know how to bring it to pass. If they prefer to see the tactics and practices of Tammany introduced into the National Administration, this too can be brought about by voting for the party of which Tammany is the recognized head and front. If the citizens of Pennsylvania think that the men who are under indictment by the people of New York are worthy to be entrusted with the affairs of the people of the country, let them say so at the polls. If they think otherwise, let them act otherwise.

In what quarter of the world does your great "tidal wave" stagnate, O Democracy, that you see not its crested coming, nor hear the sound of its strong beating on our shore? Deep calleth unto deep—the Atlantic answereth the Pacific—across the continent Maine speaks to California, but to Democracy the voices are those of doom, and hence no full-tailed chanticleer lifts up his head and crows. It is very dismal, isn't it, *Post*? MARIANA in the moated grange was far less disconsolate than Democracy, waiting with that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick, for the fruition which will not dawn. And now let the Republicans of Pennsylvania address themselves thoroughly to their own work. With the single exception of New York there is no State in the Union upon which Democracy so thoroughly concentrates its hopes and energies as on the State of Pennsylvania. If in the campaign of next year Democracy can bag the Keystone State, it feels sure of victory, and, therefore, will leave no stone unturned to carry it in the October election. This scheme the Republicans can checkmate only by earnest and incessant labor during the month which intervenes before the election. Notwithstanding the apparent inertia of their opponents, let it be remembered that they are working like beavers to get out the vote of the last man. Their efforts are all the more dangerous for their quietude. Let our friends not be stolen upon unawares. From this time until the second Tuesday in October let every Republican voter consider himself on picket duty, and reflect that the safety of the line depends on his vigilance.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE!

While honest men of all parties are earnestly engaged in the good work of uncovering the abominable corruptions of the Tammany Ring in the administration of the city government of New York, with a prospect, however dim and remote, of bringing some of the thieves to justice, the time seems to be more favorable than heretofore for earnest efforts for the restoration of Republican harmony in the city and State. The unhappy party contentions resulting in the surrender of the Empire State to the domination of Tammany—a hateful, degrading tyranny, having for its object public plunder—have, also, had a demoralizing influence far beyond the locality in which they had their origin. There is not a section of the Union in which the disorganizing effects of this unfortunate domestic quarrel are not sensibly and injuriously felt. New York journals go everywhere, and if they do not generate, at least influence and direct party opinion. Every Republican is, in a certain sense, and perhaps in spite of himself, made a party to a feud of rival factions in the State of New York, without any personal interest in the controversy and probably without knowing its origin and merits. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that the present political division in the State of New York, founded on no principle, being a mere politico-personal feud, and attended with all the animosities, reclamations, criminations and recriminations, inseperable from domestic party faction, is now endangering, by its disintegrating consequences, the success of the Republican party in other States. The whole energy of the party are beginning to look on the affair simply as a quarrel between Senator FENTON, sustained by the New York *Tribune* on the one side, and Senator CONKLING supported by President GRANT on the other. We do not say that this public generalization is correct. On the contrary, we have the best reason to believe, and do believe, that General GRANT and HORACE GREELEY are both sincerely desirous of restoring harmony and unity to the party in New York, and are willing to make earnest efforts to the extent even of the sacrifice of personal opinions and preferences for the attainment of that desirable end. We speak only of the phase of the quarrel as it is beginning to present itself, or rather to be presented to the Republican mind outside of New York, and of the injurious consequences which have resulted, and will in larger degree result from it, if not speedily composed, not to speak of the disheartening spectacle of the largest State in the Union, clearly Republican by 50,000 majority, needlessly lost to the party by miserable factions in our own ranks. In this view of the case the Republican party of the entire Union has a right to speak, suggest and help to apply the remedy. The party in New York is not the legitimate property of either faction, and General GRANT should not seem, by acts either of commission or omission, to be a party to a state of affairs so mischievous and hurtful.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING declares for peace and says that he is ready to take the hand of any good Republican, whether his follower or not. This is very good as far as it goes, and we are glad to learn that Mr. CONKLING is without any feeling of animosity against individual Republicans growing out of past quarrels with his colleague and the friends of the latter. But his declarations in favor of peace will weigh but little so long as it is understood that the Federal offices in New York are filled by his friends. The friends of Mr. FENTON are quite as good Republicans, and if we are not greatly mistaken, quite as numerous and influential as those of Mr. CONKLING. We know that they are needed to rescue the State from Tammany domination. They may not desire official position at all, but they have a right to demand that Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING shall not have the power to *exclude* them from office. President GRANT has it in his power to give them a satisfactory and practical assurance that they are not so excluded.

The appointment of *Mr. MURPHY to the collectorship of New York* was not the cause of the party division, but seems to have greatly aggravated the party quarrel and intensified the bitterness of the rival factions. We make no charge against Mr. MURPHY. He may be a good Republican and an efficient and upright public officer; but he ought to be able himself to see that he is the principal obstacle in the way of the reconciliation of the two wings of the party, and that reconciliation is now demanded by every consideration of party interest. If he be the sincere political and personal friend of the President, which he professes to be and doubtless is, he ought not to embarrass him by continuing in a place which the President's best friends and the most disinterested Republicans everywhere think should be filled by another. If Mr. CONKLING really desires to promote the interests of the Administration, and to unite and strengthen the party in New York (and we really believe he does) he will advise Mr. MURPHY to resign and the President to name some person for the office of Collector who will be acceptable to the Republicans of New York and command the confidence of party men elsewhere. Why not offer the place to HORACE GREELEY? No Republican anywhere doubts his honesty, and few will dispute the value of his past services to the Republican party. Of course in the case, and in the case of every public man who has exposed corruption and political and official knavery, the appointment would be, as it were, a recognition of the best elements of the party, for notwithstanding other accusations, Mr. GREELEY could not have been elected by any quarter which the public really respect (at least they are more conspicuous in him) than any prominent man of the day except General GRANT himself, to whom many will contend he stands next in the affection and confidence of the Republican party. We have heard much of Custom House frauds, favoritism, bribery, peculation, etc. Put HORACE GREELEY at the head of the New York Custom House, with the means of discovering frauds and punishing dishonest officials, and the Republican party from Maine to Texas will say, wisely done. But will somebody already at work with an objection to every practical suggestion in the nature of a remedy say Mr. GREELEY would not accept? Who knows that he would not accept? It is not probable that he desires the place; but Mr. GREELEY has made a good many personal sacrifices for the Republican party, and we do not think he has made his last. The President can well afford to offer him the position, and Mr. GREELEY has recently said that he has always been, and is now willing to take any position to which he may be called in the service of the people. Such an offer made by the Executive would place President GRANT on very high ground. It would demonstrate that he is not moved by partiality for CONKLING or enmity against FENTON—that he is not patronizing the followers of the former and punishing the friends of the latter in appointments to office (as has been falsely and injuriously charged), but endeavoring to satisfy the wishes and promote the interests of the Republican party, not only in New York but throughout the whole country. It ought to be understood that while it is very proper that the office of Collector at New York should be filled by an appointee from that State, the whole country is interested that a good man should be selected. FENTON is nothing; CONKLING is nothing beyond the limits of New York; but the preservation of the Republican party is of great concern, and the party organization ought no to be damaged and endangered by a wretched quarrel between the would-be leaders in a single State. The President may rest assured that neither is a leader outside of his State; and whichever may have been originally in the wrong, their quarrel has resulted in more mischief than he will be able to repair by the most judicious and disinterested efforts. President GRANT has it in his power to do much in the way of settling those intestine and disorganizing feuds. He will be fully sustained, by the great Republican masses, in pursuing an independent course, dictated by his own good judgment, in reference to the New York appointments. We hope that he will offer the principal place to Mr. GREELEY and allow the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it to rest on him. The party would expect from Mr. GREELEY some very satisfactory reason for declining. We are sure that the Republican masses would advise and urge him to accept. Mr. GREELEY may be the friend of Mr. FENTON, but his claims on the Republican party rise far higher than the pretended claim of a United States Senator to control the dispensation of executive patronage as respects any office.

SENTENCE OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Though several days have passed since the trial of the first lot of Communist leaders was concluded, it is not too late to make brief reference to the punishment assigned them. Indeed, two or three of the condemned may be supposed so well known to our readers that a certain interest in their fate may reasonably be taken for granted.

To many people the fact that of the whole seventeen placed on trial as being the most conspicuous and probably the most guilty of the rebels, only two were condemned to death, must have seemed a rather lame and impotent conclusion. To persons who read the testimony and watched the progress of the trial, the result was not surprising. The accused were favored by the circumstances which rendered success on the part of the Commune a simple impossibility, even if it had met with support in the provinces. On the trial it was made perfectly manifest that its proceedings had been marked by no system or consistency, and that not one of the leaders was gifted with ordinary talents for organization. Divided among themselves, worried with suspicions and afraid of one another, each in turn seems to have performed the part of an enemy of the Commune and of a friend of the Versailles government, or at least of a friend of order. According to their own declarations during the trial, often sustained by the evidence of others, each of them had become connected with the rebel government that he might fulfil the office of peacemaker and savior of society. TRINQUET, who seems to be a bold, honest character, had good grounds for the disgust with which he expressed regret that he had not been killed at a barricade that he might have escaped witnessing the odious cowardice or infidelity of his colleagues in refusing responsibility for their acts. In the face of these details and of conflicting testimonies as to what the accused had really done, it is not strange that only FERRE and LULLIER were sentenced to death. The former was clearly proved responsible for the massacre of "the hostages." Even enemies of the Commune find fault with the condemnation of LULLIER. Though evidently involved in very bad affairs, his weakness of intellect was made so manifest that it is thought he ought rather to be confined in an asylum than put to death. He is a man of high birth and large fortune—50,000 francs a year—who was led to join the Communists by mere insane vanity.

No one of the accused bore himself with more courage than ASSY, whom most readers remember as prominent in the strike of two years ago at Creuzot. It seems that he is a German of Bremen, who, when a boy, went to live in France. On the trial he not only owned to all his acts and assumed responsibility for them, but took the liberty of pointing out those blunders by which the party of order had instigated and aided the revolt. Though condemned to deportation and detention in a fortress, the trial has been the means of greatly improving his reputation, as he completely cleared himself of the charge of having served the empire while pretending to be its enemy.

PASCHAL GROUSSET readers will remember as having been prominent in the trial of PIERRE BONAPARTE and as Secretary of Foreign Affairs during the rule of the Commune. It was for addressing him as "my dear sir" in a note, that M. FAVRE took Mr. WASHBURNE so severely to task; and, in spite of the latter's explanation, we are told that GROUSSET still claims, in his official character to have had very satisfactory relations with the representative of the Great Republic." GROUSSET is a journalist and was thought clever enough to be professionally associated with ROCHEFORT. In his examination at the trial, he referred with evident pride to his literary character and occupations. "How suppose," said he, "that I, a friend of the arts, ordered the burning of the Louvre; that I, a man of letters, ordered the burning of the libraries in which I have spent my life." Of course, he was not guilty of any such act of vandalism. But GROUSSET showed himself a hero neither before or during the trial. Though a notorious free-thinker and reviler of the church, as soon as he was imprisoned he summoned the priests about him, confessed his sins every day, and even, we are told, became informer, so that a number of persons have been imprisoned at his suggestion. He was undoubtedly one of those most deeply implicated in the guilt of the Commune, and the mildness of his sentence—deportation with detention in a fortress—is ascribed by some to sacerdotal intercession.

ONLY a few years ago R. R. COSWELL, the Tammany Comptroller of New York, was an impecunious ward politician and office seeker. Within the week he has been making transfers of United States securities, in the hope of covering up or saving the fruits of his rascalities, to the extent of three and a half million of dollars. And this is only a part of his plunder, nor is it supposed that he is the greatest thief of the lot. TWEED, the great Head Center of Tammany, is reckoned to be worth twenty millions, all of which he has "acquired" in less than ten years, then there are HALL, SWEENY and the rest of them, who count their fortunes by the million. And these are the leaders of the Democratic party, intent on transferring their operations to Washington, which they will do in case the Republicans are defeated. It is a very easy matter to say as the people will have opportunity of doing at the coming election, how they wish to have it.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Press* the President was to leave Long Branch yesterday (not to-day, which was our information, derived from a letter written by General FRANK, for Lebanon; will to-day leave for Cozzy's shop at Titusville to receive the hospitalities of the people, with the honored guest of the day, and to-morrow for Oil City and Franklin, remaining at the latter place Thursday night. The *Press* says he will leave that place "by the train direct for Washington, Pa.," but whether morning or evening is not said. The *Press* adds:

"After one or two days rest he will then proceed to Ohio to deliver an address on the occasion of the family and paying his respects to his aged father. He contemplates at long branch to conduct the usual business of the Executive, and will not be out of the Pennsylvania Central, which has been kindly placed at his service by the company. He expects to return to Washington about the first or fifth of October."

THE conflict of testimony concerning the real merits of the Chinese as laborers in the State is rather puzzling. As Louisiana is the State to which the Mongolians are flocking in the greatest numbers, and as the testimony from that quarter is most fully tried, perhaps somewhat of the disagreement of opinion to which we allude, may be referred to the nationality of the employers. A German planter in that State, published a letter in the *Post*, which, complaining bitterly of the indolence and untrustworthiness of the negroes, he praised the Chinese for diligence, patience, and fidelity to their engagements. Among the German planters of the old Southern type, it was and, perhaps, is still the fashion, theoretically at least, to exult the Asiatic at the expense of the African. But many of the planters in the parish in which I have spent my life." Of course, he was not guilty of any such act of vandalism. But GROUSSET showed himself a hero neither before or during the trial. Though a notorious free-thinker and reviler of the church, as soon as he was imprisoned he summoned the priests about him, confessed his sins every day, and even, we are told, became informer, so that a number of persons have been imprisoned at his suggestion. He was undoubtedly one of those most deeply implicated in the guilt of the Commune, and the mildness of his sentence—deportation with detention in a fortress—is ascribed by some to sacerdotal intercession.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Influence of Temperature on Health.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of day and night is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises as high during the day as in the most fervid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or india rubber, sensibly feels these tremendous changes. To fortify the system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defense against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few if any cases of epidemic fever are heard of in localities where it is in common use. As it be comes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the bilious remittent seem to recede before it, and if ever it should come into universal use, these diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of our lowlying and marshy districts. That homely bit of proverbial philosophy, that "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact that among all the preventives of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

The cattle in Fayette county, Illinois, are dying in considerable numbers of a new disease that manifests itself by the animal's scratching and rubbing the jaws until they exhibit symptoms of madness by running and bellowing, and most invariably die in about twelve hours. Much corn appear to be the most subject to the malady, which seems to be spreading. Various remedies have been tried to arrest the disease without effect.

Two persons of veracity told this story to a correspondent of the Albany *Journal*: They saw a wasp riding on a green worm one and a half inches long. How far he had ridden they they did not know; but after they saw him, they watched him until he had ridden all of twenty-five feet, occasionally the worm would stop, lie motionless as though he was dead, when the wasp, after a little, would spur him up, and then the worm would go on. The wasp would keep the worm in as direct a course as he could. After a while the worm stopped, and the wasp dismounted and quickly ran and moved a little stone or piece of ground about two inches from where the worm lay, and then seizing the worm by the head drew it into the hole. Presently the wasp came out, put the gravel top over the hole, covered the stone over, and seemed to be getting ready to fly, when they killed him, and then dug down about two inches and dug out the worm, who was dead.

Recently a man died in Boston through the mistake of a drug clerk in filling a prescription. His friends raised a fund of $800, which they used in clearing off an encumbrance on the home of the family, and placed the property in trust for the widow and children. The widow demanded the property to be administered on as the estate of the deceased, and divided. The trustees refused, and the widow brought suit. The precedent for such a case could be found in an American court, but the judge held that the contributions to the relief of the family of a dead man could not be considered part of the estate of the deceased, and that the contributors had a right to dispose of the sum as they saw fit.

The proprietor of a beer garden and billiard saloon in Cincinnati was brought before the Police Court for keeping his place open on Sunday, but the Court held that, inasmuch as he was an Israelite who faithfully observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, no conviction could be had under the statutes. Last Sunday the saloon keeper, with a face radiant with the hope of a big day's profits, threw wide open the doors of his place; but lo, two stalwart policemen stationed themselves before the door, and, though the proprietor kept the billiard balls cracking all day, none of the devotees of the beautiful game had the pluck to enter the saloon while two minions of the law guarded its portal.

The leading college of the Methodist denomination, Wesleyan University, has declared through announcement of President Cummings, its adoption of not only the theory, but the practice of coeducation of the sexes. Girl as well as boy freshmen may present themselves at the commencement of this term and be alike welcomed to equal privileges, and Amherst, it would seem, bids fair to be the last instead of the first New England college to test practically whether this be a reform or a step backward.

An orchardist of Yolo county, California, sent three car loads of Bartlett pears eastward, of which one-half were disposed of at Chicago, and the other half in New York. They went through in good condition. Five hundred boxes were sold in New York in one day, realizing $2 50 per box, and the shipper netted some $4,000 on the speculation. These facts are very encouraging to California pear growers, who propose to do some more. We don't object so long as we get good pears.

At the State Fair in Keokuk, Iowa, last week, a baby show was organized, and out of twelve competitors the bouncing ebony image of Mrs. Chloe Franklin, a black woman, was unanimously awarded the prize as the handsomest infant in the group, and a card was pinned on the victorious one, stating that his parents were of the Kentucky stock, owned at one time by Henry Clay.

The Italians in New York city, who number about four or five thousand voters, have determined to form political organizations in those parts of the city where they are most numerous, in order to a due representation in political affairs. Those organizations will be strictly independent in their character, and the members are determined to stand free of the dictation of any political party.

PERSONAL.

Miss F. Luella Tremblay, daughter of Dr. Tremblay, of Toledo, Ohio, on receiving her diploma from Granville Female College this summer, went home, took charge of her father's books, collects his bills, and does the work of a business agent. Her set of books are as correct as those of any bank accountant. Last week, when her birthday anniversary came, she was the recipient of numerous gifts, and her father improved the occasion to manifest his appreciation of her services by presenting her $2,000.

The arrangements for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, which will take place early in October, are now taking definite shape, and attracting much attention. It is stated that Admiral Porter will command the fleet destined to receive the distinguished visitor, and that Admiral Sartoris and Admiral Smith, of the Navy Yard, will participate in all probability in the opening services.

In one of his exceedingly interesting "Reminiscences of Public Men," Colonel Forney tells a capital anecdote of a western citizen: John Guy, who kept the National Hotel at Washington, bore a striking resemblance to General Lewis Cass, who was one of his guests. Guy dressed like Cass, and although not as portly, his face, including the wart, was strangely similar. One day a Western friend of the latter came in, after a long ride, dusty and tired, and walking up to the office, encountered General Cass, who was quietly standing there. Mistaking him for Guy, he slapped him on the shoulder and exclaimed: "Well, old fellow, here I am! The last time I hung up my hat in your shanty one of your cows went in the hind end of it, but now that I have got hold of you, I insist upon a lower room. The General, a most dignified personage, looked at this startled saints, coolly replied, "You have committed a mistake, Sir; I am not Mr. Guy; I am General Cass, of Michigan," and angrily turned away. The Western man was shocked at his unintentional outrage but complimented, before he had recovered from his mortification General Cass, who had passed around the office, introduced him again, and, beyond the mistaking him for Guy, he faced him and said, "Here you are at last! I have just made a devil of a mistake, I've met old Cass, and took him for you, and I am afraid he Michigander has gone off mad. What General Cass would have said may well be imagined, if the Ohio Guy had not approached and not rescued the innocent offender from the twice-assailed but now angered statesman.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow has returned from a three months' trip to the Rocky Mountains, California, Oregon, and Puget's Sound. He comes back in vigorous health.

General Garfield, who has been actively engaged in the political campaign in Ohio, it is stated, has been compelled to give up speaking for the present and hasten home for medical treatment, a large carbuncle on his neck causing him great suffering.

Dr. Doellinger is just seventy years old, and has led a life of remarkable absentmindedness. He possesses a library of more than thirty thousand volumes, and it remains among his books with little intermission from four a. m. to nine p. m.

Mr. George E. Edgell, of St. Louis, who after graduating at Dartmouth College, in 1870, went at once into business, has just sent to President Smith a check for $1,000, from his first year's profits to found a scholarship.

The fame of Dr. Doellinger, and of the reform movement of which he is the head, is extending throughout the world. One of the most eminent of the Greek archbishops has just sent a learned abbot —Hieronymus of Schata—all the way to Munich, for the simple purpose of having a talk with him, and finding out what he intended to do. He has evidently gone back a fire which will take a stronger power than the Pope to quench.

A grand family reunion took place at the residence of Rev. Peter Cartwright, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 1st inst., in honor of the eighty-seventh birthday of that aged and veteran "soldier of the cross. One hundred and twenty children, grand-children and great-grand-children of the old patriarch were present on the occasion. He has been a minister of the Gospel some seventy years, and was a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years.

An English lady, who has been visiting Bismarck at the home at Varzin, recounts details of something more than usual interest. It would appear that the roomy old house of the great Chancellor is filled with pleasant riches brought from the conquered and deserted towns and cities of France. For instance, Prince Bismarck received her guests dressed with the emblem of housekeeping, a bunch of keys, hanging at her girdle from a gold chatelaine her husband "picked up somewhere in France," and let them be hung in the drawing room. Here other evidences of French taste and workmanship were various. The plain German furniture, which still holds its place in Bismarck's study, has given place to carved oak sideboards, tables and chairs in leather originally holding a position in ancestral dwellings in France, but brought back by the soldiers among his spoils of war to deck out his Pomeranian home. It was settled in a porcelain service of which the Princess spoke as having "once belonged to that poor queen of Louis XIV," adding that her husband "bought the china from a soldier." As ten thousand francs would not have been too much to pay for the whole, it is quite probable that the soldier made one thaler clear profit on the good bargain. The ingenious Princess also insisted upon showing the wonderful laces "found by Otto in a most beautiful inland wardrobe in the castle of the Duchesse de Mouchy." The wardrobe itself has been transferred to the Princess's bedroom in Berlin.

A man was brought before an Illinois magistrate and fined $6 to for being drunk. He smiled blandly, and drawing out a dollar bill said, "All right, Mister Magistrate. I suppose you remember when I sold out my saloon in Pekin I had $5 50 on the slate against you. With this dollar that will exactly pay my fine, and that makes us square. Let us have no more of mine; but I didn't see any other way of collecting my bill against you than this." Exit facetiæ. Audible smiles among the audience.

HERE is an argument for the opponents of capital punishment, drawn from the experience of the Greeks. If Moses law on that can be put to every one who has not avowed his crime, and this rule is rigidly carried out. Murderers, however, are kept in perpetual imprisonment, if their crime has been premeditated; manslaughter, or fatal blow under circumstances capital punishments are very rare, yet Moloms are seldom guilty of homicide. It is probable, however, that the general habit of sobriety which is characteristic of the people has something to do with the scarcity of murders in the Turkish Empire. It is rare indeed to see a drunken Mussulman, and in Turkey even Europeans deem it disgraceful to be seen in a state of intoxication; and this is an argument for the advocates of total obstinance.

A DEMOCRATIC Governor of California, elected for years ago by a majority of eight thousand, was defeated in the late election by a majority of 30,000 not quite as large. The *Volksblatt* accounts for the change by the statement that, the Governor having broken his word to the Germans in reference to the Sunday and temperance questions, they voted against him. According to the same authority the German Republicans of Cincinnati reject several nominations of the party convention for county officers because their wishes were disregarded, and they also refuse to support a nominee for the Legislature, because as a member of the last Legislature, he voted in favor of a temperance law of increased severity.

THE Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, lately enlarged and otherwise improved, gives evidence of a sort of enterprise novel to the German press of this city, in employing a regular European correspondent. In future Mr. Karl Blind, so celebrated in connection with the Baden revolution and various political prosecutions, will furnish for our Pittsburgh contemporary a letter every week, devoted to the discussion of political, literary and other subjects of current interest.

ROCHEFORT has started a story, which is now going the rounds of the press, of a man who is alive after having had his neck broken. We trust means will be so foolish as to suppose that it is literally true. It is nothing but an allegorical description of the condition of the Democratic party.

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or cut, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.
At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Fall and Winter Importation
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, SILKS
AND
Millinery Goods,
AND MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND MISSES'
HATS AND BONNETS,
237 and 239 West Baltimore Street,
Offer the LARGEST MILLINERY STOCK to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice, variety and cheapness, comprising the Latest European Novelties.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.
317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 3 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1848, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Jean-De-Vie Vieille.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.
HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Boblens and Palm Tree.
RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).
Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).
PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.
SHERRIES.
Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.
MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.
MALAGA.
Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.
CLARETS.
St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.
CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to Keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.
Littell & Mechling.

THAT THE
FUSI YAMA
TEA IMPORTING CO.
Is a Genuine Tea Company,
WE GIVE BELOW THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE PRESENT
STOCKHOLDERS
Ralph Bagaley, Esq., A. H. Patterson,
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Allen Kramer, A. D. Johnson,
W. C. Reiter, M. D., W. C. Reiter, M. D.,
J. McClelland, J. H. McClelland, M. D.,
Josiah Holmes, Chas. Pickering,
O. Flowers, Thos. Hobson,
H. Shook, T. H. Hopkins,
John Roney, Jos. S. Finch,
J. S. Black, L. T. Yoder,
J. Grandison, James Adair,
Chodwick, Robert J. Grier,
Wm. Swindell, Henry Shade,
C. P. Caughey, W. R. Boggs,
Thos. L. Coombs, G. M. Black,
Wilson McCandless, Henry Swindell,
W. C. Moreland, Hon. R. W. Mackey,
S. C. Hay, John Foster,
H. L. Adair, Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh,
Capt. W. Crawford, Jr., E. F. Drayo,
Thos. Graham, Robert M. Wilson,
Maggie T. Patterson, C. G. Hussey,
Albert L. Kyle, Wm. J. Friday,
Lyman & Silliman, Calvin Wells,
Jos. Rimmell, M. E. Little,
Cornick Logue, R. A. Kyle,
Wm. Kyle, Fannie H. Patterson,
E. McAfee, J. F. Roth.
Hon. John H. Kerr,
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
ARE OPEN
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
140 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Where copies of Charter and By-Laws, and further information can be had. The Tea business over the Pacific Railroad is increasing at a wonderful rate, and as this Company was among the first in the field, and having its OWN BRANCH HOUSE IN JAPAN the prospects for a large and profitable business are truly flattering. The Company will buy, fire, pack and ship Tea from Japan to all parts of the United States on Commission, while keeping in Pittsburgh a large and fresh assortment of Tea for sale to the trade and consumers.
MWS

DRY GOODS
For Fall 1871.
McElroy & Dickson,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five Twenties of the issues of 1862, which mature this present year, are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to retain their bonds for the Twenties, to exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which are now offered at par, and pay from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, September 12, 1871.

An article in the financial column of the New York *Herald* says that European subscribers having the option of paying their subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan in five twenties, and those bonds being now below par in Europe, they will naturally prefer paying for their subscriptions in bonds rather than in coin. The alarming result of Mr. Boutwell having to provide for the $100,000,000 of sixty-twos called in entirely out of his gold balance; which, of course, he could not do.

In reply to the misstatements of that journal the *Financial Bulletin* says: In the first place, the subscribers have not now the option of paying in bonds or in coin. The advertised prospectus of the loan, as the *Herald* writer might have seen, provided two days of subscription, in form A, being designated "application for loan in exchange for *five-twenty bonds,*" and form B, "application for loan in coin." No option was given in either "cash." When the subscriptions were handled in, therefore, the subscriber was definitely committed to one form of payment or the other, and thereafter had no option in the matter. Again, so far from subscribers having an inducement to make their payments in bonds, owing to the five-twenties being at present at a premium, the *Herald* represents the fact is that every bond is now above par in London. But were it otherwise, how long since our government's influence suppose five-twenties would remain below par under the demand which he fancies must arise for them? Would not the premium rise to the par of gold? Even had the intervention been committed of leaving open the option of paying either in bonds or coin, the five-twenties will not be taken in bonds, up, the matter would be of no serious consequence; for the certainty for bonds with which to make payments would so quickly advance prices that cash payments would have to be adopted on nearly the whole amount.

And how for a few facts in the case. The cash subscriptions to the five-twenties in the first week were to $60,000 each, and only for $10,000 or of the whole European subscription is the option reserved of payment in money or exchange of bonds. But it is practically certain that nearly or quite all of the reserved amount will be paid in the called five-twenty bonds, rather than in coin, because the latter command higher prices in the market. All this was known to the secretary before he issued the call for the return of $100,000,000 of five-twenties of 1862. The subscriptions through the foreign syndicate, therefore, provided for the return of $100,000,000 of five-twenties without moving a dollar of the Treasury's gold, so that the only possibility of the Treasury's gold is to come from the subscriptions to the remaining $50,000,000 of the $150,000,000 called in, and even part of this amount is provided for by home cash subscriptions to the loan.

The $100,000,000 of gold required for the redemption of the first series of five-twenties is provided from the following sources:

Cash subscriptions in Europe	$ 50,000,000
Appropriated from the Treasury from gold surplus	25,000,000
Cash subscriptions under previous agencies	5,000,000
Cash subscriptions in America by National Banks and others under Syndicate	16,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

The sixty-twos will be contributed either in cash or in bonds of the class called in for payment. The amount the Treasury will pay out of the $50,000,000 appropriated for redemption must depend chiefly upon the Secretary's course with reference to the sale of gold. If he steadily release the gold market from the grasp of the cliques, by increasing the amount of weekly sales, and thereby make exchange more marketable, it would be found possible to send to Europe a large amount of sixty-twos called in, in exchange for the sixty-twos called in, an operation which would be facilitated by the fact that it will suit the foreign holders nearly as well, cash, to send their bonds to Washington for conversion; and, in that event, not only would the demand out of gold be obviated, but the bonds thus brought home would be turned into the Treasury in payment for the new issue.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United states 6-20s of 1865	114½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	113½
Central Pacific guaranteed	103½
Currence Pacific	103½

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114½	114½	114½
10-40s	114½	114½	114½
Gold	113½	113½	114

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the closing Railway stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 13, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
C. & N. W.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Do. pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pittsburg	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Mich. Cent.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Illinois Cent.	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
C. C. & I. C.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
C. & N. W.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pittsburg	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
R. & P.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
C. & Alton	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Do. pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ft. W. & C.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio & Miss.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wabash

THE VERY LATEST.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Pittsburgh manufactures are represented in the Northern Ohio Fair at Cleveland by the Keystone sewing machine, Hall's potato digger, and Bellsinger's lamp chimneys.

Twenty car loads of tea and eight of coffee left San Francisco for the East yesterday.

Immense fires are raging in the woods of Northern California and Oregon.

A flagman on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad was killed yesterday by a train which he had just signaled.

The Hamilton County, Ohio, Democratic Convention yesterday made nominations.

While blasting on the canal improvement at Louisville, yesterday, Mike Roock was struck by a piece of stone, receiving fatal injuries.

The second annual exhibition of the Northern Ohio Fair Association opened yesterday morning. The attendance was large.

At Franklin, Ill., yesterday morning, a German killed his brother-in-law, his wife, attempted the life of another man and then hung himself.

Marietta Lynde committed suicide at Ames, Iowa, yesterday. Cause unknown.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, convened yesterday morning, Bishop Whitehouse presiding. Nothing of public importance transpired.

In the trial of McGehan at Dayton, yesterday, the testimony for the State closed and the defense introduced its testimony.

At a fire in a sash and blind factory in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, the engineer barely escaped death.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association convened at St. Louis yesterday.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of the Vandalia Railroad disaster, got into a court yesterday, some of the members accusing others of attempting to shield the railroad company, and they were dismissed. The Coroner will summon a new jury today.

The sixth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its session at Utica, N. Y., yesterday, and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The City Council of Lawrenceburg, Ind., one of the creditors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, to-day agreed to withdraw the bankruptcy suit against the road and instructed the Mayor to sign an agreement of the settlement entered into by the majority of the creditors.

POLITICAL.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—The Republican majority in California is 5,400. Houghton, Coughlin and Sargent were elected by large majorities. The Republicans have clear majority in the Senate, and the assembly stands fifty-one Republicans, twenty-two Democrats and one Independent.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 12, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: Mountain Boy at 6 P. M., H. W. Stallinger at 8:30 P. M., and Nashville at 11 P. M. The Anna passed down at 10 P. M. River falling; weather cloudy and very warm. H.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, September 12.—The receipts of cattle the past three days were 3,200, or 80 cars; against 264 cars last week. Market active and prices for the best steers, and for this class an advance of ¼ to ⅓c is obtained; common dull and unchanged; sales of 1,200 head at prices ranging from 5.50 to 5.75; at $4 head at $6 66@6 66; 66 Ohios, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, at $5 75@5 90; 50 Illinois, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, at $5 75@5 90; 50 Illinois 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, at $5 75@5 90; 22 Texans steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $5 50@5 60; 20 Texans steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $5 50@5 60; 20 Kentucky steers, 1,250 lbs, at $5 75@5 90; 20 Kentucky steers, 1,250 lbs, at $5 75@5 90; market closed with a fair demand for all the cattle left over; sales at 5 to 5.50 for Indiana; 5 to 5.50 for Illinois; $4 to $4 25 Michigan; 50 to 50 $4 50@5 25's, 50 at $4 50@5 25's, 100 at $4 50@5 25's, 100 at $4 50@5 25's, 100